

FX U. S.-TURK MANDATE COST

Harbor Commission Estimates
First Year's Expense At
\$275,000,000.

By LEE ELMAKER.
International News Service.

Assumption of a mandate by the United States over Turkey would necessitate the expenditure of \$275,000,000 for the first year and then sending of from 25,000 to 200,000 soldiers to enforce it, according to a report of the Harbor commission, received by the Senate.

The Harbor commission was not instructed to make specific recommendations as to the final action of the United States on the question, but to outline the favorable and unfavorable aspects of the situation. The report, in the hands of the President, was requested in a resolution passed by the Senate.

"We would point out that if America accepts a mandate for the territory visited by this mission it is undoubtedly will do so from a strong sense of duty and from a unanimous desire, so expressed, at least of its colleagues in the League of Nations. Acceptance of this difficult task without previously assuming guarantees of conditions would be fatal to success," the report declared.

Must Avoid Complications.

"The United States should make its own conditions preliminary to the acceptance of the mandate for there are a multitude of interests that would conflict with what any American would consider essential for the proper conduct of the country. Every possible precaution against international complications should be taken in advance. In our opinion there should be specific pledges in terms of formal agreements with France and England and definite approval from Germany and Russia of the dispositions made of Turkey and Trans-Caucasia and a pledge to respect them."

"Of particular importance are the following: 'Absolute control of the foreign relations of the Turkish empire. The system by which specified revenues are to be assigned for specific purposes are to be decided. All foreign obligations of the empire to be unified and refunded. Those countries receiving provinces of the Turkish empire to assume their reasonable share of the paper currency and their reasonable share of the reparation payments. All foreign governments and troops to vacate territorial limits of mandate to be fixed by mandatory power.'

Reasons for Acceptance.

"The reasons for accepting a mandate are: 'As one of the chief contributors to the formation of the League of Nations, the United States is morally bound to accept the obligations and responsibilities of a mandatory power. The insurance of world peace at the world's crossroads. Better millions for mandate than billions for future wars. America is the only hope of the Armenian. They consider but one other nation. Many fear Britain's imperialistic policy and the policy of staying where she raises her flag. It would stop further massacres of Armenians and other Christians, give justice to the Turks, Serbs, Greeks, and other peoples. Grounds for Rejection.

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

"The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations and ample responsibilities with domestic problems growing out of the war. This region has been a battleground of militarism and imperialism for centuries and carries every likelihood of becoming a permanent center of international conflict."

Do Your Osculating in Afternoon and Night, Germ Specialist Urges

NEW YORK, April 4.—"If you would be sanitary, kiss your girl in the evening or afternoon. Disease germs lurk in morning kisses because the sun and fresh air have not had a chance to sterilize her sweet red lips."

Dr. Lawison Brown, addressing the convention of New York State Medical Society at the Waldorf gave this warning:

"We have found the morning kisses give forth a few germs, but those in the afternoon and evening wear a pretty healthy risk," he said.

"It's a good thing for the human race that courting is done at night and in the late afternoon."

hood that ambitious nations will still maneuver for control.

"The United States has not contributed to and is not responsible for the conditions political, social, and economic that prevail in this region. Our country would be put to great expense involving increases in the army and navy. Large numbers of Americans would serve in a country of loathsome diseases."

FIGHT TO RESEAT FIVE NEW YORK SOCIALISTS

Three Plans of Procedure Formulated
by Committee of Eighty.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Three plans of procedure by the special committee of eighty, in charge of the campaign to reseat the five Socialists ousted from the New York State legislature, are being formulated, it was announced last night.

The first plan includes a demand that Governor Smith call a special election to fill the vacancies; the second contemplates the institution of a suit for salaries of the ousted legislators, and the third involves a suit in the supreme court on the ground that expulsion of the Socialists is a denial of the republican form of government.

A general appeal for a fund of \$50,000 to aid in the fight for reinstatement of the five assemblymen also will be issued by Socialist leaders, it was announced.

ODOR LEADS TO RAID; POLICE CAPTURE STILL

BALTIMORE, April 3.—Tracing the odor of alcohol, Sergeant Bavis and six policemen of the Eastern district raided a house at 429 South Bond street Friday night. They arrested two men, who they said, were operating a whiskey still. The men gave their names as Ladislav Trokofski, forty-three years old, and Peter Jonetke, forty years old. They were taken to the Eastern police station and held for the Federal authorities.

Sergeant Davis detected the odor while walking on Bond street, and gathering the six men he went to the house. On the third floor, he said, he found the still with the two men operating it.

MOST ROBBED WHISKEY STOCK RAIDED AGAIN

GRANTSVILLE, Md., April 4.—On the sixteenth visit to the warehouse of the Fairchance Distillery thieves took the last drop of forty-five barrels of liquor left at the distillery at the time wartime prohibition became effective.

It is believed that the distillery was the most robbed whiskey warehouse in the United States. It is located in a rather lonely spot. The whiskey taken is valued at between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

KISSES FINE AT ALL TIMES, SAY FRENCH

Fear of Microbes Incompatible
With Real Love, They
Declare.

PARIS, April 4.—Is it dangerous to kiss before breakfast?

"Nonsense," answers a chorus of leading French men and women, though a few do agree with the recent warning of the New York Medical Society that pre-breakfast osculation is unhealthy. Here is what Mile. Colette Willy, the brilliant woman writer, says on the subject:

"Never kiss with an empty stomach. The time of day is immaterial, but eat first—for no matter how sweet and healthy a person may be, every living creature, after fasting for a period of time, exhales a slight odor, due to internal chemical reactions, and this renders kissing unpleasant."

"After breakfast kisses are frequently the most valuable adjuncts to smooth-running married life, happiness of which is at best precarious and fragile. Hence, a sensible woman tries to unite as many advantages—physical and moral—on her side, and is therefore ever mindful of details such as this, so as to be always dainty and appetizing."

Comments of other noted Parisians follow:

Fernand Vandermere, noted playwright and psychologist—"Kissing is one of the strongest bonds between men and women, and should be considered from that point of view, not from the sanitary standpoint. If a man loves so little that he wonders whether it is healthy or unhealthy, I would advise him never to kiss at all."

"However, kissing is an art. Frequently the most inexperienced kiss is the most charming, if it is inspired by real sentiment. Therefore, purely material considerations such as morning microbes are incompatible with real affection and not worth discussing. If you love, kissing is a pleasure—that's enough."

Sacha Guitry, brilliant actor-manager—"My advice to women is: Do not kiss men when you are tired without first putting a perfumed pastille in your mouth. Our feelings are frequently influenced by material aspects. It is possible to admire a distasteful person but it is impossible to kiss him. If you wish to keep your husband's affection, always be on guard. My advice to men is: If you wake up with a brown taste in your mouth, give up kissing at dawn and limit that expression of your affection to sunset."

Dr. Pinard, Paris deputy and prominent physician—"Kissing is always good if based on love."

Tristan Bernard, famous playwright—"Kiss when you feel like it—forget everything else. That has been my policy in my youth, and it brought me considerable happiness."

Mistinguette, the celebrated vaudeville star—"The husband who masters the science of kissing has the happiest life. The suggestion not to kiss in the mornings is surely invented by a grouch unwilling to kiss his wife good-bye when he leaves for the office."

A discussion of the bacteriological aspect of kissing could emanate only from America. Frenchmen know better than to argue such matters. Kissing must be the expression of sentiment. Frenchmen cannot talk about this matter, for they feel too strongly."

Dr. Beaumont, famous bacteriologist—"It has been ground to suppose that a normal and healthy human being is more germ-laden in the mornings than at any other time of the day. Kiss at any time—provided you choose a partner worth kissing."

Joanne Marnac, noted theatrical star and manager—"Kisses are always dangerous, night or day."

ABANDON SUNKEN "SUB."

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD, Cal., April 4.—The United States submarine H-1, which went ashore on the coast of Lower California recently with the loss of four lives, has been abandoned as a total loss, it was announced by navy officials here today.

At the top of the house is a cupola which it is believed will be chosen by the President as his private den. There is no better view of the sea and the cape than up in this "crow's nest."

Three Summer Houses.

For Mrs. Wilson's own realm there are three dainty summer houses scattered about the estate. One overlooks Little Harbor to the east, another has Buzzards Bay for its expanse of view, while a third is nestled between the two on the bank of a small pond.

The house itself is characterized as "plain American architecture." Each side of the house has porches. The north side is used for dining purposes on hot summer days. Another porch has been used for afternoon teas. The main entrance is located on the west side. At the immediate left is a bed chamber with bath. On the right, with a broad corridor dividing, there is a large saloon. The corridor terminates in a great fireplace. The second floor contains six bedrooms and a corridor. On the west side, of the third floor are the "ladies' quarters." The big tower is at the southwest corner of the shingled roof. In addition, there are several small tower rooms, from which the lighthouses of the cape are visible.

No spot in New England offers better attractions for the most important personage in the United States. There is ample mooring for the Presidential yacht and for any number of destroyers. There is a Government station on either side of the ample grounds, while a wireless stretches its mast from a spot within a stone's throw of the house. There are excellent telegraph and telephone facilities for the transaction of official Government business. All the wireless business to the high-powered radio station at Slansonsset, on the island of Nantucket, passes through this town.

Many Notables For Neighbors.

Although the summer season here is generally a quiet one, the President and Mrs. Wilson will have many notable neighbors, in addition to the host their coming will bring. Abutting the grounds of the new "Summer White House" are the premises of Secretary Houston, of the Treasury; Mrs. L. L. Turner, Dr. Dudley Sargent, Robert Bacon, Joseph Choate, Richard Olney, Mrs. Henry H. Fay, A. C. Harrison, of Philadelphia; the Fennos, of Boston; Prof. Jewett, Geoffrey Whitney, Boston banker, who married Alice Thaw, of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Charles S. Sargent, Mrs. Edward G. Gardner, Seward Prosser, the New York banker;

SUMMER CAPITAL IS IN QUANT COLONY

Beauty and Seclusion Combined
In Cape Cod Where President
Will Sojourn.

(Continued from First Page.)

condition, the house is in readiness for instant occupancy and everything so prepared that the President and his official family could step off the train or the Presidential yacht Mayflower and find comfort in five minutes.

Place of Natural Beauty.

The spot President and Mrs. Wilson have selected for the summer capital is a place of natural beauty combined with absolute seclusion. The estate of Mr. Crane, wealthy Chicagoan and recently appointed minister to China, covers the whole of Juniper Point, the very southwest tip of Cape Cod. It has sea on both sides, being the dividing point between Buzzards Bay to the west, Nantucket Sound to the east and Vineyard Sound to the south. There is a thick growth of woods in the rear. The Crane estate is one of the most completely isolated along this part of the coast.

For the most part the estate, with its groves of native cedars on the grounds and its enormous boulders on the sea front, has been left in its primitive condition, though the approaches have been beautified. A long circling driveway passes through a gate in a wall, winds past a lodge, and leads to the garage and house.

The house, or "cottage" as it is known here, is a handsome three-story structure that was built half a century ago and has undergone numerous remodellings. A Japanese garden patterned after those in the Orient, a broad lawn, artificial ponds, a tennis court, a private pier and a small bathing beach are the distinctive features of the grounds immediately surrounding the "cottage."

Lawn Faces Boathouse.

Facing south is a large triangular lawn, running down to the boathouse, another feature of the place. The boathouse is the coolest nook of the whole estate, and here the President is expected to spend much of his time. In this retreat are more than 3,000 books gathered from all quarters of the globe.

On one edge of the lawn near the house is a sunken rose garden, in the center of which a statue fountain is located. Somewhat beyond this garden is the flagpole, with the Stars and Stripes floating in the breeze.

An especially interesting spot on the grounds is the toad stone, known to Cape Codders as a tempting place for lovers' rendezvous. Sweethearts of many generations, says village gossip, have climbed up the back of the stone and, seated upon it, looked over the islands sprinkled through the Sound.

A short distance from the toad stone is the greenhouse, presided over by a Scotch gardener, "Jimmie" Goodfellow. Near the greenhouse is the huge vegetable patch, from which the President and his family will draw their supplies throughout the summer. Few flowers grown in America are missing from the big flower garden which stands near the vegetable patch.

Tennis Courts Excellent.

On the two tennis courts, one of clay and the other turf, many famous American court champions have played. Miss Marion Fennos, second in the last United States doubles championship, and her brother, Brooks Fennos, of the Harvard, 1919, tennis team, are among those that can vouch for the excellence of the courts.

President Wilson likes golf. About a mile away from the estate is the Woods Hole Golf Club, an eighteen-hole course, which has been played from the cool breezes from the Atlantic.

From the house which sets on the peak of the vast estate there is a commanding view of Vineyard Sound, Buzzards Bay, and the Cape Cod peninsula. The duck hunting rendezvous of Roosevelt, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Sound and the broad expanse of sea that lies between the United States and the rest of the League of Nations.

At the top of the house is a cupola which it is believed will be chosen by the President as his private den. There is no better view of the sea and the cape than up in this "crow's nest."

Three Summer Houses.

For Mrs. Wilson's own realm there are three dainty summer houses scattered about the estate. One overlooks Little Harbor to the east, another has Buzzards Bay for its expanse of view, while a third is nestled between the two on the bank of a small pond.

The house itself is characterized as "plain American architecture." Each side of the house has porches. The north side is used for dining purposes on hot summer days. Another porch has been used for afternoon teas. The main entrance is located on the west side. At the immediate left is a bed chamber with bath. On the right, with a broad corridor dividing, there is a large saloon. The corridor terminates in a great fireplace. The second floor contains six bedrooms and a corridor. On the west side, of the third floor are the "ladies' quarters." The big tower is at the southwest corner of the shingled roof. In addition, there are several small tower rooms, from which the lighthouses of the cape are visible.

No spot in New England offers better attractions for the most important personage in the United States. There is ample mooring for the Presidential yacht and for any number of destroyers. There is a Government station on either side of the ample grounds, while a wireless stretches its mast from a spot within a stone's throw of the house. There are excellent telegraph and telephone facilities for the transaction of official Government business. All the wireless business to the high-powered radio station at Slansonsset, on the island of Nantucket, passes through this town.

Many Notables For Neighbors.

Although the summer season here is generally a quiet one, the President and Mrs. Wilson will have many notable neighbors, in addition to the host their coming will bring. Abutting the grounds of the new "Summer White House" are the premises of Secretary Houston, of the Treasury; Mrs. L. L. Turner, Dr. Dudley Sargent, Robert Bacon, Joseph Choate, Richard Olney, Mrs. Henry H. Fay, A. C. Harrison, of Philadelphia; the Fennos, of Boston; Prof. Jewett, Geoffrey Whitney, Boston banker, who married Alice Thaw, of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Charles S. Sargent, Mrs. Edward G. Gardner, Seward Prosser, the New York banker;

U. S. PROBE FOR DEALERS
MANIPULATING COTTON

Investigation of an attempt to depress cotton prices through an alleged illegal combination was ordered by Attorney General Palmer last night.

The Department of Justice issued the following statement: "Attorney General Palmer has instructed United States District Attorney Hooper Alexander, at Atlanta, Ga., to investigate an alleged illegal combination to depress cotton prices through the control of differentials in the various grades of cotton."

"District Attorney Alexander has been instructed to report to the Department of Justice in Washington all of the facts developed in a case brought by the commissioner of agriculture of Georgia, the director of the State bureau of markets, and the Georgia representative of the Farmers' Union against five firms dealing in cotton."

"The complaint against the cotton dealers charges that they have combined arbitrarily to reduce the price of cotton in violation of the anti-trust laws. If the facts in this case are substantiated, it will be a violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, action will be taken by the Government."

VAUDEVILLE TRUSTS
ARE HELD TO BE LEGAL

The Department of Justice has ruled that the production of theatrical performances is not commerce within the constitutional sense, and therefore that it cannot take action against the vaudeville managers for an alleged combination in restraint of trade.

The Federal Trade Commission, after dismissing a complaint against the vaudeville managers, turned the evidence over to the Department of Justice.

Views of Summer White House in Massachusetts



Above is a picture of this year's Summer White House—the mansion where President Wilson, his family, and some of his staff will spend the vacation period. The house is on the estate of Charles R. Crane, the new American Minister to China, at Woods Hole, Mass. It overlooks Vineyard Sound and Buzzards Bay. The lower picture shows the view of Martha's Vineyard from the house, and gives an idea of the picturesque scenery which will regale the President's eye during the long, hot season. The President will leave Washington, it is unofficially announced, the latter part of May.

Franklin A. Park, of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and others.

President Wilson has often wished to come here for the summer. During the war, when the Mayflower, bound north to Magnolia to meet Col. E. M. House, stopped here, the President remarked on the beauty of the place. President and Mrs. Wilson expressed the hope that some day they could spend a summer here.

Auto Trips Possible.

Woods Hole is the terminal of a branch line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. Stops are made here by steamers plying between Vineyard Haven and Nantucket. The Marine Biological Laboratory is located here. At the laboratory a summer school is conducted by Prof. Frank R. Lillie, of the University of Chicago, a brother-in-law of Mr. Crane. Nearby is the Federal Fish Hatchery.

The Presidential yacht will be moored beside the wharf where the Geoffrey Whitneys and the Countess of Yarmouth step out from their bathing.

Capt. George D. Robinson, formerly chief pilot on the coast guard cutter Acushnet, and known as one of the best pilots on Nantucket Shoals, has charge of the boats on the Crane estate and probably will be retained by President Wilson.

There are opportunities for motor trips about Cape Cod. There is a long, straight, even tar road to Chatham, another main trunk line up to Provincetown, and a third along the inside of the cape to Cape Cod canal and historic Plymouth.

U. S. PROBE FOR DEALERS
MANIPULATING COTTON

Investigation of an attempt to depress cotton prices through an alleged illegal combination was ordered by Attorney General Palmer last night.

The Department of Justice issued the following statement: "Attorney General Palmer has instructed United States District Attorney Hooper Alexander, at Atlanta, Ga., to investigate an alleged illegal combination to depress cotton prices through the control of differentials in the various grades of cotton."

"District Attorney Alexander has been instructed to report to the Department of Justice in Washington all of the facts developed in a case brought by the commissioner of agriculture of Georgia, the director of the State bureau of markets, and the Georgia representative of the Farmers' Union against five firms dealing in cotton."

"The complaint against the cotton dealers charges that they have combined arbitrarily to reduce the price of cotton in violation of the anti-trust laws. If the facts in this case are substantiated, it will be a violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, action will be taken by the Government."

VAUDEVILLE TRUSTS
ARE HELD TO BE LEGAL

The Department of Justice has ruled that the production of theatrical performances is not commerce within the constitutional sense, and therefore that it cannot take action against the vaudeville managers for an alleged combination in restraint of trade.

The Federal Trade Commission, after dismissing a complaint against the vaudeville managers, turned the evidence over to the Department of Justice.

U. S. PROBE FOR DEALERS
MANIPULATING COTTON

Investigation of an attempt to depress cotton prices through an alleged illegal combination was ordered by Attorney General Palmer last night.

The Department of Justice issued the following statement: "Attorney General Palmer has instructed United States District Attorney Hooper Alexander, at Atlanta, Ga., to investigate an alleged illegal combination to depress cotton prices through the control of differentials in the various grades of cotton."

"District Attorney Alexander has been instructed to report to the Department of Justice in Washington all of the facts developed in a case brought by the commissioner of agriculture of Georgia, the director of the State bureau of markets, and the Georgia representative of the Farmers' Union against five firms dealing in cotton."

"The complaint against the cotton dealers charges that they have combined arbitrarily to reduce the price of cotton in violation of the anti-trust laws. If the facts in this case are substantiated, it will be a violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, action will be taken by the Government."

HARBOR STRIKE NEARING CRISIS

Little Danger of Food Shortage
Railroad Officials Say.
Relief In Sight.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Ferry service and freight movements in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey points were still suffering from paralysis today, while leaders in the port and harbor workers' strike predicted that the crisis would be reached tomorrow.

There is little danger of a food shortage, officials of the railroad declared today. They promised further relief of the strained situation by predicting that embargoes would be lifted tonight or tomorrow.

Although the railroads to a certain extent were successful yesterday in combating the harbor strike, which has tied up shipping here since Friday, only about 20 per cent of the tug boats were in operation.

Officials of the marine workers declared today that their ranks had been swelled to 4,500, while railroad heads placed an estimate of 2,200. Extensive advertising is being done by the railroads, who are said to be importing men from all parts of the East in an effort to resume full operation tomorrow.

The strike is said to involve no demand for wage increase, but was caused by the action of the Erie Railroad in selling seven tugboats to a private concern. This sale threw 14 employees out of work. The strikers maintain that this was a subterfuge by which the roads evaded the Federal law restricting workers to eight hours a day, a limitation not applying to companies other than railroads.

Strike leaders denied a report that the roads planned to invoke the Lever act against the men.

VATICAN WILL NOT
RECOGNIZE 'REDS'

By EDWARD STRUTT.
International News Service.

ROME, April 4.—The Vatican has adopted a policy of watchful waiting toward Bolshevism and will make no move toward establishing relations with Russia, "until the situation is cleared by some decisive event," it was declared today by Monsignor Corrette, whose position in the papal court corresponds to that of under-foreign secretary.

It is necessary for the Vatican to keep aloof from Russian affairs, explained Monsignor Corrette. Conflicting reports have come out of that country as to conditions prevalent there. Some described Bolshevism as tainted with barbarism. Others characterized it as a successful social experiment.

"Relations between the Vatican and Russia will be of a spiritual nature only—until we can visualize more clearly what is going to happen. The Bolsheviks are said to have renounced all religion. The Holy See, therefore, could not approve even semi-official commercial relations with Russia as some of the allied governments now propose. Even if the Vatican desired to communicate with Russia we could not hold intercourse with the Bolshevik regime direct. It would be necessary to communicate through Alexander Lisakovsky, who formerly held the post of Russian minister to the Holy See."

NUMBER OF "JAGS" LAID
TO DAYLIGHT SAVING

PARIS, April 4.—The eight-hour weekday has increased drunkenness 80 per cent, it was said by statisticians today.

It is claimed that drinking among women has increased over 30 per cent.

3%

"Work and SAVE"

COMPOUND INTEREST is
Paid By Our New
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

"The man who can not and does not save money, can not and will not do anything else worth while."
—Andrew Carnegie.

WAITING for "the government" to regulate this thing or that is a futile idea. It's like trying to get someone else to do our own job.

When we begin to regulate ourselves, "the government" will respond—for we (all of us Americans) are "the government." Prices will come down when we stop waste and extravagance, and refuse to encourage exorbitance.